

FIGHT ON TOLLS GROWING BITTER

Underwood Will Open Battle on Panama Canal Bill To-morrow.

TAMMANY TO GET EVEN

To Work Against President for Withholding Patronage.

ALL PARTY LINES ARE CUT

Majority in House for Repeal of Clause, but Action of Senate Is Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—It is daily becoming more apparent that action on the passage of the bill repealing the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act will be the severest test of President Wilson's strength since he entered the White House.

Reports received in Washington indicate that opposition to the President's programme is growing in many parts of the



SENATOR J. K. SHIELDS.

Whose vote will decide the report of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals on the canal tolls bill.

country, and the fear is openly expressed by Administration leaders that if action is long delayed the situation will become worse rather than better.

Already the controversy has stirred up hard feelings among Democrats who have taken opposite sides on the question, and the debate which will begin in Congress probably on Monday is certain to be one of the most spirited and bitterest that has taken place in several years.

A majority for the repeal seems to be certain in the House, but the present division in the Senate is very close. The Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals is evenly divided except for Shields of Tennessee, and he has not made his attitude known as yet. On his vote probably will depend whether or not the President will be able to obtain a favorable report from that committee.

Tammany Hall in Opposition.

Tammany Hall is figuring in the opposition. It was learned to-day that Tammany members in the House who have been approached by Administration leaders have replied that they intended to vote against the "free tolls" repeal. The belief expressed here is that Tammany is preparing now to even up some of the patronage scores that it has with the Wilson Administration.

One of the opening guns to be fired against the President's programme will be a speech by Leader Underwood in the House. Mr. Underwood has devoted a lot of study to the tolls question, and his speech is expected to bias a trail for those who have taken their stand against the Administration.

On the repeal bill all party lines in the House have disappeared. Republicans, Democrats and Progressives are lined up together in opposition to the Administration, and the bill is expected to pass by a large margin.

Party Lines Break. Mr. Underwood and the other Democrats mentioned will have the support of such strong opposition leaders as Representative Underwood of Illinois and Representative Murdock of Kansas, the latter a Republican in the House. The Administration fight will be conducted by such veteran Republican leaders as Representative Stevens of Minne-

THE SUN TO-DAY CONSISTS OF SEVEN SECTIONS, AS FOLLOWS:

Section	Page
FIRST—General News	14
SECOND—Sporting, Automobiles	15
THIRD—Country House Competition, Real Estate, Poultry, Gardens, Financial, Kennel News	16
FOURTH—Pictorial Magazine	16
FIFTH—Semi-monthly Magazine	16
SIXTH—Foreign, Books, Queries, Schools, Problems	8
SEVENTH—Art, Society, Fashions, Music, Drama, Resorts, Special Features	16
Total	84

Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beckman) and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded, if possible.

Senator Representative Gardner of Massachusetts and Representative Madden of Illinois. Associated with them will be the Democratic spokesmen of the Administration, among them Representative Adamson of Georgia, Representative Sherley of Kentucky and Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania.

Already Irish societies throughout the country are passing resolutions denouncing the Administration for an alleged supine attitude in its relations with Great Britain.

An effort was made to-day by Mr. Underwood and other opponents of the bill to have the time extended for debate. In the rule prepared last week it was provided that fifteen hours would be allowed for general debate.

Mr. Underwood and his followers wanted twenty-five hours. The Administration spokesmen, presumably reflecting the President's desires, refused to grant this request.

The initial fight on the repeal proposal will be waged over this rule. The opposition is hopeful of having the time for debate extended.

So far as can be learned no Administration spokesman has been charged by the President with the duty of amplifying that section of the President's address on the subject in which he said that unless the repeal bill was passed he would not know how to deal with other international questions of "nearer and larger consequence."

The temper of the House over the Panama question was strikingly shown in to-day's discussion of the river and harbor bill. Representative Simms of Tennessee, who favors the repeal of the exemption clause, charged that the river and harbor bill was being delayed purposely in order that the "free tolls lobby" might have more time in which to stir up opposition.

Charge Denied by Mann.

Representative Mann protested against this charge. The subject came up in the Senate when it took up consideration of Senator Jones's resolution calling on the President for information, including correspondence as to the countries that have protested against giving "free tolls" to American coastwise shipping.

Senator Hoke Smith moved that the resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. This was regarded as a slap at Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals. Senator O'Gorman explained that he was willing to have the Foreign Relations Committee get the resolution.

Representative Kitchen of North Carolina issued a statement to-night in which he voiced his opposition to the policy of President Wilson. He asserted it as his positive opinion that the bill would not receive three Democratic votes in the House if it were not for the vigorous support of the Administration.

At the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore had explicitly favored the exemption he did not believe in going contrary to that expression of party policy.

VANDERBILT BEATS BISHOPS.

Wins Freedom in Noted Suit and Also a Million From Carnegie.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21.—Chancellor Kirkland and the board of trustees of Vanderbilt University won against the College of Bishops and the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to-day when the Supreme Court decided with the former in the noted university litigation.

The lower court had held that the Bishops had violated the power, and that the general conference had the power of appointment of the board of trustees, handling the affairs of the university. The Supreme Court denied the Bishops' violation of power and held that the board of trustees was self-perpetuating, the conference having only the right to confirm appointments by the trustees.

The court said that Cornelius Vanderbilt and not the church made the university's existence possible. Under the decision the university will get \$1,000,000 from Mr. Carnegie, whose gift was vetoed by the College of Bishops.

JUSTICE WHITE GETS MEDAL.

Notre Dame Confers "Lectare" Honor Upon Chief of Supreme Court.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., March 21.—Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, will be the recipient of the "Lectare" medal, conferred annually by the University of Notre Dame to encourage Catholic lay effort for the advancement of education, morality, philanthropy and religion. The medal is of gold and bears the inscription "Truth is mighty and shall prevail."

It was first conferred upon John G. Shea in 1883 and since then has been presented to men prominent in various fields of endeavor, among whom are Maurice Francis Egan, Thomas Maurice Mulry and W. Bourke Cockran. It derives its name from Lectare Sunday, the day on which it is given. The medal is on the highest honor the university can bestow.

DANIELS WILL DELVE DEEP INTO HUFF CASE

Secretary Wants to Know if Ship Builders Attempted to "Reach" Naval Man.

OFFICER'S STORY OF FIGHT

Kiesecker "Endeavored to Paw Me and I Hit Him in the Jaw," He Asserted.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Great interest is manifested here in the investigation which Secretary of the Navy Daniels will make into aspects of the case of Lieutenant-Commander Charles P. Huff not developed at the time of that officer's court-martial in Norfolk.

The Secretary is particularly anxious to learn what facts, if any, lie behind assertions by Huff's friends that his encounter with J. Philip Kiesecker, which brought on his trial, was really the result of attempts by officials of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company to induce Commander Huff to be less rigid in his inspections of the company's work on the new battleship Texas.

Lieutenant-Commander Huff was then acting as inspector of ordnance material for the Texas and his friends asserted that because of his efficient service the company was under extra expense. Kiesecker, they charged, as head of the correspondence division of the company, was designated to "reach" Huff.

In the trial of Commander Huff only one reference to this situation was made and this was by Commander E. R. Pollock, who acted as Huff's counsel, who said:

"Huff's efficient work in behalf of the Government was costing the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company \$3,000 a day, as he was holding up the acceptance of the Texas."

Daniels to Ask Pollock.

It is probable that in a day or two Secretary Daniels will write to Commander Pollock and ask him if he meant to insinuate that the shipbuilding company was behind the apparent efforts of Kiesecker to establish friendly relations with Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Huff, which led to the fistic encounter between the two men.

Commander Huff said on the stand: "There is not the slightest doubt in my own mind that Kiesecker knew he was personally objectionable to me, for I had clearly shown him it in every way possible, and I believe I adopted the only method that would be understood by a man of his type. I adopted every means outside of knocking him down and deliberately assaulting him. I don't know what it takes to insult a man of that type."

The testimony showed that the Huffa and Kiesecker met first at a dance at a golf club in Hampton, Va., of which Kiesecker was secretary. This was about a month or six weeks before their fight.

Huff, according to his statement, informed Kiesecker, who danced several times with Mrs. Huff, that they were anxious to take the last car back to Newport News, and it appeared that his first deep resentment of Kiesecker's conduct arose from the fact that in spite of his warnings about the car Kiesecker detained Mrs. Huff in dancing until the last car had gone.

A dance given on the night of February 14 at a hotel in Newport News brought on the final encounter.

"Mrs. Huff had three times declined to dance with Mr. Kiesecker," said Huff, "and was finally pulled into a dance with him, which she could have avoided only by raising a scene. He was dragging her about the room when I heard them with my partner and requested him to stop and said in a supposing manner: 'Your objection is overruled.'"

"I told him my objection was not overruled and he would please take Mrs. Huff to her seat. I made no effort to do this until he saw that I left my partner and went toward him."

Falls to Find Kiesecker.

"I finished the dance with Mrs. Huff, and we went up to our room. I went down below later to speak to Mr. Kiesecker and did not see him any more that evening."

Kiesecker's account of this incident did not differ materially from that of Huff's, the civilian informing the court that he was at the time at a loss to understand Huff's attitude.

"The following morning I went down (this in the same hotel) to see him and happened to meet him coming in the door of the hotel," Huff testified. "I called him to one side and spoke to him. He adopted the same supposing manner toward me that he had always used and endeavored to paw me and I hit him on the jaw."

Other testimony showed that Huff not only hit Kiesecker once, but struck him again when he got up.

25,000 GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN ULSTER, WATCHING EVERY MOVE OF CARSON'S MEN



More Officers in Ireland, Including Brig.-Gen. Gough, Desert Commands.

CABINET FEARS CRISIS

Secret Conferences Held Throughout the Day—Bel-fast Is Outwardly Quiet.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 22.—Coinciding with the news of the concentration of troops in Ulster, the reports of mutiny among the troops at Belfast and resignations of army officers who declined to serve against the Orangemen, the constant conferences going on here at Buckingham Palace, the War Office and Downing street, which always mark a time of great crisis, indicate the extreme tension of the situation not only in the troubled Irish province but in Government circles.

The troops in Ulster have been increased by 5,000 soldiers in the past twenty-four hours, making a total of about 25,000, and all the artillery regiments in the south of Ireland have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate transfer to the scene of possible trouble. The garrisons at Belfast, Carrickfergus, Enniskillen, Londonderry, Newry, Omagh, Omagh, Newry and several towns in the south have been increased. Two batteries of field artillery have been sent to Ulster and more heavy guns are on the way from the Curragh camp.

Government Troops in Ulster.

As far as can be ascertained the Government troops in Ulster this morning are as follows:

Infantry	14,000
Cavalry	2,000
Horse and Field Artillery	4,000
Garrison troops	700
Engineers	1,200
Army Service Corps	500
Medical Corps	650
Ordnance Corps	200
Total	23,250

There are 168 field guns with this army. Col. Seely, the Secretary for War, had a conference with Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, at the War Office yesterday (Saturday) morning, which lasted from 11 o'clock to noon. Col. Seely then went to Buckingham Palace, where he had an hour's interview with King George, while Mr. Churchill had interviews with other officials at the Admiralty and with Premier Asquith at Downing street.

Lord Roberts Sees King.

The King's private secretary, Lord Stamfordham, went to Downing street at a quarter to 1 o'clock and had an interview with Mr. Churchill and the Premier. Lord Stamfordham returned to the palace at half past 1. Col. Seely went to the War Office after his interview with the King and a subsequent conference with the Premier. Home Secretary McKenna also called on Mr. Churchill at the Admiralty and had an interview with the First Lord after the latter's talk with Mr. Asquith.

The army council, which was in session, adjourned its meeting at half past 1. Lord Roberts, the commander in chief, returned from Buckingham Palace, where he discussed the situation with King George at 2 o'clock and had a conference with Field Marshal Sir John French, Chief of the General Staff.

Premier Asquith cancelled his engagement for a week end visit to the country, although it is known that he is much

THE British Government's fear that the oft threatened civil war in Ireland will become a reality is no better evidenced than in the speed with which the London War Office is rushing troops to Ulster. As shown by the above map, the Government troops, numbering nearly 25,000 men, are stationed at the towns marked with a star. Belfast Lough is guarded on both sides, as that city is the centre of the expected disturbance. Two warships are already lying in the lough and more are expected to be sent there. The Government has rushed reinforcements to the garrisons at Carrickfergus, Enniskillen, Belfast, Holywood, Londonderry, Dundalk, Newry and Armagh.

On the other side 500 men have been drawn from each of the Belfast volunteer regiments and are now encamped on the slopes of Cave Hill, on the north of that city, on North Collin Mountain on the west, Castlereagh Hill on the southeast and the Hollywood Barracks, occupied by Government troops.

Capt. Craig is the chief of the Ulster volunteers. Gen. Sir Arthur Paget is commander of the Government forces in Ireland. His wife was Mary Stevens of New York.

FINDS CUSTOMER HER SON; LOST 15 YEARS

Saleswoman Identifies Young Man Stolen From Her as a Boy by Husband.

Mrs. Anna Connolly, her hair streaked with gray, was standing behind the counter in the silverware department of Stern Bros. store the other day when a young man approached and asked to see a silver tray.

Mrs. Connolly looked at him and started, for the man's eyes, the shape of his head and his features recalled to her the memory of her husband—the husband who had departed in the night fifteen years ago, taking her boy of 9 with him.

Finally the purchase was completed and the young man handed his card to be placed with the purchase and gave the address to which it was to be sent. Then the woman saw that it bore the name of her own son. Still she said nothing but listened. She heard the young man say something about hunting for his mother.

"Fardon me," she said, "but perhaps I know your father."

She described him, told something of her husband's life and the young man exclaimed: "Yes, yes, that is he. He is dead now, but how do you know?" "I was his wife," she answered. "The joy of the young man in having found his mother dispelled her fears that when she realized that her son was standing before her."

For fifteen years she had earned her own living, working in department stores. In the course of the reunion that followed the young man begged his mother to give up her work and let him provide for her.

Mrs. Connolly got a leave of absence from the store. It was said that she had gone with her son and that she would give up her employment as a saleswoman.

Mother Told Woman Was Too Poor to Return Child.

Mrs. Ann Maloney of 70 South Ninth street, Williamsburg, has found her son, John, 12 years old, through the publication yesterday of the fact that he was missing. Mrs. Maloney, who is the wife of a wealthy farmer, took the boy on September 6, 1912. Chief of Police George McClelland of East Rutherford saw the story and recalled that a woman named Minnie Mann had been living for several months at 142 State street, Hackensack, with two boys. Mrs. Maloney went to Hackensack and found Mrs. Mann, and the boy playing with Mrs. Mann's son.

Mrs. Mann told Mrs. Maloney that she is poor now, and she didn't want to send the boy home until she could dress him up in a new suit of clothes. Mrs. Maloney took the boy home and said she didn't want to prosecute Mrs. Mann.

BAD TOOTH KILLS HER.

Infection Follows Nerve to Brain, Causing Abscess and Insanity. SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 21.—Mrs. William H. Palmer, a well known social worker, died here to-day as the result of a decayed tooth. Infection in the tooth followed the nerve to the brain, causing insanity, which was a day later followed by meningitis and an abscess of the brain that ended death.

MANY KILLED AS VILLA CLOSES IN ON TORREON

He Captures Bermejillo After Running Fight of 16 Miles.

THEN PURSUES ENEMY

Santa Clara Next Falls in Dashing Charge of the Rebels.

OTHER SUBURBS TAKEN

Federals Flood Cotton Fields, Which Offered Best Means of Attack.

From The Sun correspondent with Gen. Villa's army.

BERMEJILLO, Mexico, March 21.—Gen. Villa attacked and captured Bermejillo after a running fight of sixteen miles. He entered the town at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and then, driving the garrison through the town, pursued the enemy for five miles beyond to Santa Clara, which was also occupied.

Three prisoners were captured and set free and 196 dead were picked up. The Federal garrison was formed of detachments from the First and Third corps of scouts, numbering 300, under command of Col. Pablo Reyes Retana.

The Federals retreated from Mapimi before the advance of a second column sent out from Peronal. A third column was sent from Conchos under command of Gen. Benavides, numbering 3,500 men, to Zaragoza and Tlahualilo, which were captured.

One Constitutionalist officer, Capt. Delgado, of the forces of Gen. Rosendo Hernandez was killed and two men were wounded. The heaviest Federal losses occurred during the night. The railroad has been repaired to Bermejillo.

REBELS SHELL TORREON.

Villa's Army Invests Town After Driving Back Outposts.

EL PASO, March 21.—Fighting at Torreon began this afternoon. The rebels are closing in from Bermejillo and Mapimi, each only twenty-seven miles from the city.

Between these points and Torreon, through the mountain passes between Mapimi and Torreon and covering the agricultural country between Bermejillo and Torreon the Federals have their fortifications scattered.

Gen. Villa sent a telegram to a friend here to-day saying that he is certain that the Constitutionalist army will be in Torreon by Tuesday.

He said that subsequent developments will govern the future action of the rebels.

Every inch of the ground into Torreon will witness fighting. If Huerta's men continue their recent practice of falling back steadily it may be only a few hours before they make their final stand in Torreon.

It may be a ruse of the Federal General to show apparent weakness to the rebels and draw them rapidly to where he is in better position to meet them. Slowly but surely Villa has driven in every Federal outpost until he may now be said to be attacking Torreon itself.

Villa Occupies Bermejillo.

Villa himself occupied Bermejillo this morning, having repaired the railroad south to that point. Gen. Benavides, one of his commanders, occupied Tlahualilo, west of Bermejillo about fifteen miles, and Gen. Garcia moved into Mapimi, between Tlahualilo and Torreon.

In taking Bermejillo Villa claims to have lost only three men, while he declared 108 Federal dead were found after the fighting. The Federals did not make any strong resistance at the other two places.

With his troops advancing from the north and northwest on the railroad, Bermejillo being on the main line north of Torreon and Tlahualilo on a branch line northwest, Villa is also supported by rebels who have been camping west and southwest of Torreon for weeks awaiting his coming, and a wing of his own army moved to-day south and east from Bermejillo and is to-night only a few miles east of Torreon, already exchanging shots with the Federal outposts on the other side of the city.

After making threats for four months Villa and his army are now making good their declaration to attack the city, which if it falls into their hands will prove virtually the key to the Mexican capital.

If the rebels are able to carry Torreon by assault after the boasted impregnable Federal defence it will indicate the weakness of Huerta's support.

The Battle's Importance.

If Gen. Refugio Velasco, the Federal commander at Torreon, is unable to hold the place against the rebels it is considered a foregone conclusion that the Federals will be unable to make a successful stand elsewhere until they are "backed

up against the wall."

Continued on Third Page.